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all the British territory; with references to the lantern views prepared for the lectures. The book treats soundly of the geography, resources and development of South Africa and is a dependable source of reference.

African Missions. Impressions of the South, East, and Centre of the Dark Continent. By Benjamin Garniss O'Rorke. With a preface by The Right Rev. J. Taylor Smith. viii and 213 pp. Map, ills., index. Soc. for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1912. 3s. 6d. 8 x 5.

An excellent, accurate account of some of the leading missionaries of Africa and of their effective participation in the beginnings of the modern development of the continent.

ASIA

Syria, the Land of Lebanon. By Lewis G. Leary. 225 pp. Ills., index. McBride, Nast & Co., New York, 1913. \$3. 9½ x 6½.

This charming little volume is all the more interesting because it is replete with the personal enthusiasms of the writer. In his preface he observes that in the company of his earlier work on Palestine this volume may furnish a complete view of the lands of the Bible. This is true only in a literary and artistic sense, for there is nothing which smacks of the handbook to the Scriptures. In his method of treatment the Sacred Canon is but the earliest and most familiar literature of the subject; its imagery and its phrases come into mind when we approach the scenes with which for ages they have been associated, the cedars of the Lord, the cedars of Lebanon, the figures which hang like fringes on Hermon dominating the distant prospect. The Syria of the present has a warm and happy appeal to the author, he glories in the Syria of the lengthening past surrounding Damascus, oldest of the cities of men, alive to-day as alive in the dawn. He is always seeing the brave procession, Saladin and Richard but yesterday, the sweep of the crescent, the march of legions to overthrow Zenobia in Tadmor of the desert, the combat of St. George, the coming of the cross, the hosts of the Egyptians under conquering Pharaoh, the Hittites, the beginning of time.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Trans Himalaya. Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet. By Sven Hedin. Vol. 3. xv and 426 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$4.50. 9 x 6.

An interval of three years separates the appearance of Hedin's third volume from the other two. In this last volume he fills in some of the gaps in his earlier narrative and brings his last journey in Tibet to an end. He also takes occasion to answer various criticisms aroused by his earlier work. Most of the volume consists of a description of a journey from the sources of the Indus to Ladak and of his final excursion from Lake Nganglaring via Lake Manasarowar to Simla. He gives the details of each day with great minuteness. No special adventures mark these journeys and therefore the space is given to vivid descriptions of scenery and of Buddhist lamaseries.

In three places Hedin breaks the thread of his journey to insert a series of chapters of a somewhat controversial nature. In the first series he gives an historical account of all that was known of the Trans-Himalayas previous to his journey. He shows that although mountains beyond the Indus and Brahmaputra are frequently referred to, the world had not realized their existence as a separate entity. It is truly remarkable, as he says, that one of the world's greatest mountain ranges should have remained almost unknown until after the discovery of the poles.

The second interruption deals with the lakes of Manasarowar and Lanak-tso, or Rakas-tal. Formerly four rivers, the Brahmaputra, Ganges, Sutlej and Indus were supposed to flow from the holy lake of Manasarowar. It has been a long process to discover that the Sutlej alone flows from it, and that much of the time even this receives no water. The two lakes together form a very delicate rain-gage, for Manasarowar overflows to Lanak-tso at fairly frequent intervals, while Lanak-tso overflows to the Sutlej only at periods a